

ANALYSIS OF TRIGGERING FACTORS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN BENGKALIS REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out how forms of gender-based child violence occur in Bengkalis Regency and what are the triggering factors for gender-based child violence in Bengkalis Regency. The method in this study uses a qualitative descriptive approach, data is collected through interviews with counselors, heads of UPT and psychologists, as well as case documentation from UP2 and LK3. The results of the study are 1) Forms of gender-based violence against children in Bengkalis Regency include sexual relations, sexual abuse of children, rape of children, domestic violence against children, fights between children, abuse of children, beating of children, neglect or disposal of babies, exploitation of children, morality, intimidation of children, threats against children, child trafficking, sodomy against children, . 2) Factors that trigger gender-based violence against children in Bengkalis Regency include there are still some people who weaken other genders, parenting and family factors, environmental factors, peers, social media or *gadgets*.

Keywords: *Forms of Violence, Triggering Factors for Gender-Based Violence*

INTRODUCTION

A child is a person who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including a child who is still in the womb (Hadi Setia Tunggal, 2007). According to WHO, violence against children is an act of maltreatment and maltreatment of a child in the form of harm either emotionally, sexually, neglecting parenting and exploitation for real commercial interests or cannot endanger their health, survival, dignity or development (Aghnis Fauziah, 2021).

According to the results of complaints received by the National Agency for Child Protection, the triggers for violence against children that occur include: Violence in the household and children who are targeted, Family dysfunction, namely the role of parents who are not in line as they should, Economic factors, namely violence arising from economic pressure, Wrong views about the position of children in the family with the assumption that children do not know anything (Asy'ari, 2021).

Data on violence against children in the three years 2018-2020 in Bengkalis Regency from the Center for Integrated Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, and LK3 of the Bengkalis Regency Social Service can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Child Violence Data in Bengkalis Regency

Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020
11	29	9
97	125	102
108	154	111

Source: Integrated Empowerment Center for Women and Children Protection, LK3 Social Service Bengkalis Regency

According to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, article 13 states that violence against children is any form of negligent and detrimental to physical, mental and sexual harm, including insults that include neglect and mistreatment, exploitation including sexual exploitation, human trafficking, child trafficking. (LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NO. 23 OF 2002, 2002).

Gender-related violence in principle occurs due to the inequality of power between men and women. These forms of violence vary greatly depending on the situation and conditions. Faqih in 2010 explained that there are eight forms of gender-based violence, including rape, domestic violence (KDRT), violence and torture against digital organs, prostitution/prostitution, pornography, violence in contraception, covert violence and sexual harassment (Haris hardiansyah, 2016).

Gender-based violence is experienced by almost every country in the world, even in developed countries. The Minangkabau community, which is known for its strong position of women in society because of its matrilineal heritage, is not spared from the problem of violence against women (Sri Meienti, 1999).

Violence, gender-based (boys and girls, adult boys and girls) has been going on throughout the history of human life. This is what is happening in Indonesia and especially in Bengkalis Regency, a number of cases of gender-based violence have emerged even in a number of electronic and print media reports. Currently, this phenomenon has not subsided and even quantitatively increased significantly and is accompanied by an increase in the intensity and quality of violence against women and children in society. Although relatively legal protection efforts have been carried out by the government and community groups that are members of institutions, both those handled directly by the government and non-governmental organizations. The Human Rights Act was passed in 2000, which

affirmed that all forms of sexual violence are part of violence against humanity (President of the Republic of Indonesia, 2000).

The fact that gender-based violence against women and children occurs at all socio-economic levels, education above other social statuses. The scene of violence has shifted the map. Domestic violence (KDRT) is culturally impossible because the husband is the protector of his wife. If violence occurs, it is generally interpreted as normal and normal symptoms in domestic life. While the impact caused by violence is quite influential on later life or the future, however, after cases of domestic violence emerge, it shows that there has been a change, where the position of subordination and unequal gender relations in a community causes the subordinated party (in this case women and children) to be vulnerable to violence. There seems to be no longer a safe place for women and children (Siregar, 2023).

RI Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection (Hadi Setia Tunggal, 2007) and RI Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning Domestic Violence (KDRT) (Sinar Grafika, 2005) answering the problems that occur, but the problem of violence against women and children is often not well understood. Especially domestic violence which has been considered a matter of one's privacy so that home problems are considered taboo to inform anyone, and wrong religious understanding also contributes to the legalization of violence. Violence against women and children needs to be further studied from various perspectives, especially from an Islamic perspective. Islam is a religion of rahmatan lil alamin. Consistently providing protection and security and comfort to all human beings, both men and women, both boys and girls, a number of verses of the Qur'an and Hadith of the Prophet have taught Muslims to behave politely and lovingly among human beings both in the family and society at large. However, the responsiveness of faith does not pay attention to the fact that there are still many cases of violence against women and children who need to be protected by religion from situations that try to sacrifice them for the sake of and in the name of piety.

METHOD

The method in this study is to use a qualitative method that allows researchers to collect information in the field that aims to understand a phenomenon in social contact naturally by prioritizing the process of in-depth communication interaction between the researcher and the phenomenon to be discussed. Qualitative research aims to find detailed

information from the data obtained which focuses on the amount of data obtained by the researcher. The instruments used in this study are using interviews and documentation as well as other sources, both written and unwritten (V. Wiratna Sujarweni, 2014). This research was conducted at the Family Welfare Consultation Institute (LK3) of the Social Service and UPT. Protection of Women and Children of Bengkalis Regency. The subjects (people who are subject to the research) are Counselors, Psychologists and Expert Teams at LK3 and UP2 in Bengkalis Regency. The object is the triggering factor for gender-based violence against women in Bengkalis Regency. As for this study, the researcher only interviewed a team of experts and administrators in LK3 and UP2 totaling 5 people. A sample is a subset of a population that has the same characteristics as the population. A sample is taken from a portion of the entire research subject (Suharsimi, 2014). The sample in this study is 5 people related to the research problem.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Violence is an act committed by a person or a number of people in a strong position (Feeling Strong), to a person or a number of people who are in a weak position (seen as weak/weak), which by means of violence, both physical and non-physical, are deliberately carried out to cause suffering to the object of violence (Mufidah. et al., 2006)

According to Indonesian Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (Tina Marlina dkk., 2022). Violence is any action of a person, especially a woman, that results in physical, sexual, physiological, and/or physical suffering or suffering, including threats to commit coercive acts, or unlawful deprivation of liberty.

Bullying is an act that causes pain, pain, or serious injury (Tina Marlina et al., 2022). Psychological violence is an act that results in fear, loss of confidence, loss of ability to act, helplessness, and/or severe psychological distress in a person (Tina Marlina et al., 2022).

Sexual Violence is (Tina Marlina et al., 2022):

- a. Forced sexual intercourse is carried out against people living in the household sphere.
- b. Forcing sexual relations between one person in a household and another person for commercial purposes and/or certain purposes.

Household Neglect is (Tina Marlina et al., 2022):

- (1) Every person is prohibited from leaving a person within the scope of his or her household, even though according to the law applicable to him or by consent or agreement he is obliged to give the person life, care or maintenance.

- (2) Negligence as referred to in paragraph (1) also applies to every person who results in economic dependence by restricting and/or prohibiting proper work inside or outside the home so that the victim is under the control of others.

A child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including a child who is still in the womb (Hadi Setia Tunggal, 2007). Children are all human beings under the age of 18. Children have Rights and obligations:

- 1) Children's Rights (Hadi Setia Tunggal, 2007):
 - a. Every child has the right to be able to live, grow, develop and participate reasonably in accordance with human dignity and dignity, as well as be protected from violence and discrimination
 - b. Every child has the right to a name as a personal identity and citizenship status
 - c. Every child has the right to worship according to his religion, think and express himself according to his level of intelligence and age under the guidance of his parents.
 - d. Every child has the right to know his parents, to be raised and cared for by his parents.
 - e. Every child has the right to receive health services and social services in accordance with physical, mental, spiritual and social needs.
 - f. Every child has the right to receive education and instruction in the context of his personal development and his level of intelligence according to his interests and talents.
 - g. Every child has the right to be expressed and heard, to receive, to seek and provide information according to his level of intelligence and age for his own development in accordance with the values of morality and obedience.
 - h. Every child has the right to rest in their free time, mingle with children their age, play, create and recreation according to their level of intelligence for self-development
 - i. Every child while in the care of a parent, guardian or any party responsible for the care, is entitled to protection, from treatment: discrimination, economic and sexual exploitation, neglect, cruelty, violence and persecution, injustice and other deviant treatment

- j. Every child has the right to be cared for by his or her own parents, unless there is a valid reason and/or rule of law to show that separation is in the best interests of the child and is the final consideration.
 - k. Every child is entitled to receive protection from; abuse of political activities, involvement in armed disputes, involvement in social unrest, involvement in violent events and involvement in war
 - l. Every child has the right to be protected from the target of persecution, or the application of inhumane punishment
 - m. A child has the right to freedom in accordance with the law
- 2) Children's Obligations
- a. Respect parents, guardians, and teachers
 - b. Loving family, people, and friends
 - c. Loving the homeland, nation and country
 - d. Carry out worship in accordance with their religious teachings and
 - e. Carry out noble ethics and ethics.

Violence against children According to the WHO, it is an act of abuse and maltreatment of children in the form of hurting either emotionally, sexually, neglecting parenting and exploitation for real commercial interests or cannot endanger their health, survival, dignity or development.

According to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, article 13 states that violence against children is any form of act that ignores and harms physically, mentally and sexually, including insults that include neglect and abuse, exploitation including sexual exploitation, human trafficking, child trafficking (BAPPENAS RI, 2002).

Violence against children is also called "*where the child lives*", that is, all forms of violence committed by those who are supposed to be responsible for children or those who have power over children who should be trustworthy such as parents, close family and teachers. Forms of Violence in Children (BAPPENAS RI, 2002) be Physical Violence, Psychological/Emotional Violence, Sexual Violence, and Social Violence/Neglect.

The term gender is to explain the difference in the roles of women and men who are not innate as God's creations. Gender is the result of society's social construction, not what God has built (Essarity, 2006). Therefore, gender is the differentiation of roles,

positions, responsibilities, and division of labor between men and women that is built by society based on the inappropriate traits possessed by women and men.

Gender is one of the concepts used to identify differences between men and women in a socio-cultural context. From time to time occupies its own position regardless of acceptance or rejection. So that gender becomes a group that has established itself (Mufaro'ah, 2020).

Gender is the view or belief formed by society about how a woman or man should behave or think. For example: the view that the ideal woman should be good at cooking, good at taking care of herself, gentle, or the belief that women are sensitive, emotional, always wearing feelings. On the other hand, a man is often described as a leader, protector, head of household, rational, decisive and so on. In short, gender in terms of social gender created by society, which is not necessarily true. In Surah al-Isra verse 70

"And indeed, We have glorified the children of Adam, We have transported them to the land and on the sea, We have given them sustenance from the good, and We have blessed them with perfect advantages over most of the creatures We have created." (QS. al-Isra [17]: 70

However, in some parts of social life there is often still a distinction, which is often prioritized by men in granting rights. That is why the women's emancipation movement was born that succeeded in ensuring equality of rights (Sofiani et al., 2020).

Gender-based violence is violence perpetrated by someone of a different gender, usually a woman, who is more of a victim than a perpetrator (Sofiani et al., 2020) What is meant by violence against women is any act based on gender that results in the physical, sexual and psychological misery or suffering of women, including the threat of certain actions, coercion or deprivation of independence authoritatively, both in public and in private life.

Forms of gender-based violence according to Faqih in 2010 in the book: Haris Hardiansyah, Gender in Psychological Perspectives, Salemba Humanika, there are eight forms of gender-biased violence, including the following (Haris hardiansyah, 2016):

1. Rape. This violence is a form of violence that has a major impact on the physical and psychological of the victim (in this case women and children, but it does not rule out the possibility of rape cases against men). Rape does not serve as coercive behavior to obtain sexual services or gratification without the consent of the person concerned. This unintentional condition is often not disclosed due to various conditions, such as

fear, shame, economic coercion and so on. Rape also includes marriage, marriage like forced marriage.

2. Domestic Violence (KDRT). This violence generally involves beatings and other physical assaults in the household (*domestic violence*). Generally, the perpetrators of domestic violence are men and the perpetrators are children and the difference in strength is very large affecting cases of domestic violence.
3. Violence and torture of the genital organs. This violence includes female circumcision. Female circumcision has historically been interpreted more as male dominance over women than medical reasons. Historically, female circumcision was aimed at cutting the clitoris so that women could not feel the sensation of sexual intercourse and women were placed as a place of sexual satisfaction for men and did not have the right to feel the pleasure of sexual intercourse, Not a few opposed this "culture" even medical authorities saw it as a reckless act. As for the circumcision that is still being done today, the circumcision is not in the form of cutting the clitoris, but is interpreted as a symbol of customs and culture.
4. Prostitution or prostitution. Some gender leaders and fighters view prostitution as one of violence against women and children with economic mechanisms (a kind of buying and selling transaction) that are more detrimental to women (for example, if they contract a sexually transmitted disease. Sexual violence such as sadism, and also unwanted pregnancy). Not only that, in developed countries prostitution is prohibited, but the perpetrators (prostitutes) are taxed such as professions or jobs. Even by pimps or pimps, prostitutes also have to pay some kind of unofficial tax.
5. Pornography. This violence exploits women's bodies for the entertainment industry run by men and for the sexual satisfaction of its consumers where the consumers are generally men.
6. Violence in contraception. Most contraceptives are designed to be used by women although women are not the only ones who feel the pleasure of sexual intercourse. Although male contraceptives were invented, they were not as numerous as contraceptives for women. In addition, sterilization or tubectomy is preferred by men because the organ being operated on is the female body.
7. Covert violence. This violence usually occurs in public spaces where the space is very crowded and is used as an opportunity for the perpetrators of this violence to carry out their actions. For example, on a crowded city bus, some of these violent

perpetrators deliberately got into the middle of the bus and then moved their genitals towards the female victim. In addition, there are also perpetrators of this covert violence, deliberately jostling so that they can touch women's body parts as if unintentionally because of *the* facts they are fighting for.

8. Sexual harassment. This violence occurs a lot in the general public, but not all women understand that this behavior is sexual, for example whistling or whistling at a woman who passes in front of her, poking a certain part of a woman's body even if it is just a joke or a joke, asking or interrogating about a person's life or about potatoes, sexual activity, and so on.

The eight forms of violence place women and children as victims and almost all violence related to the difference in *power* between men and women is deliberate, arranged in such a way that women do not have the strength and courage to resist and avoid.

Data on Violence Cases in Bengkalis Regency

Data on gender-based child violence cases in Bengkalis Regency can be seen in the following table 2:

Table 2. Case Data by District in 2019-2021 of the Bengkalis Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office

No.	Things	Year			
		2019	2020	2021	Sum
1	Sexual intercourse	34	28	24	86
2	Kill-Killers	16	12	14	42
3	Sexual Harassment	3	1	7	11
4	Rape	1	0	1	2
5	Domestic violence (children)	0	0	2	2
6	Neglect	2	0	0	2
7	Fight	1	0	0	1
8	Persecution	4	0	0	4
9	Murder	0	0	1	1
10	Mengalahkan	1	0	5	6
11	Discarded Babies	1	0	0	1
12	Lakalantas	7	3	1	11
13	Demolition	1	1	0	2
14	Violence against Children	4	2	4	10
15	Child Delinquency	5	0	0	5
16	Medicine	2	2	2	6
17	Theft	5	3	4	12
18	Curanmor	1	0	0	1
19	Exploitation	1	0	0	1
20	Kesusilaan Sosmed		0	1	1
21	Moral Crimes (SOSMED)	0	1	1	2
22	Pro-children	1	0	0	1
23	Child Custody	3	0	1	4
24	School Rights	1	0	0	1
25	Threat	0	0	1	1
26	Trafficking in Persons	1	0	0	1
27	Bullying	1	0	0	1
28	Sodom	0	0	1	1
29	Physical Violence	0	0	3	3
30	Illegaloging	0	0	1	1

31	Taking Away without parental permission	0	0	1	1
SUM		96	53	75	224
GENDER		L=23	L=13	L=23	L=151
		P = 52	P=39	P = 52	P=143

Source: DPP and PA of Bengkalis Regency

Gender-based violence against children can increase the risk of poor health, the impact of violence on children in the form of behavior, mental health, and physical health. Violence experienced by children will affect children's development because the impact of violence on children can hinder emotional development, such as difficulty managing and overcoming emotions and experiencing confusion over emotional reactions from others. In addition, children's assessment of themselves tends to be poor (Bere et al., 2023).

Children who are abused show low confidence and low self-esteem, and experience obstacles to social development that tend to be limited with others, children will also experience learning difficulties, both at home and at school, then children will experience poor self-concept development, this will have a bad impact on children to cause depression to death. While the impact on women is related to mental health, women who experience violence can experience mental disorders such as depression, loss of confidence, shame, trauma, stress, feeling alienated, angry, lonely, and feeling useless or hopeless in their lives (Bere et al., 2023).

An act of violence can be committed by anyone, regardless of who he is and what his class is. Based on this statement, further this act can be grouped into three areas, namely Violence committed in the domestic area of violence this kind of violence is carried out by people who still have family ties with the victim of violence, For example, persecution of wives, ex-wives, children, sexual assault and rape by family members. Violence committed in public areas. This kind of violence is carried out in public places, such as in the workplace, public places and even in educational institutions. Violence committed by and within the scope of the state. This kind of violence is especially when it comes to various human rights violations (Siregar, 2023)

The triggering factors for Gender-Based Violence in Children are:

Based on the case that occurred, most of the victims were women, both adults, teenagers and children, while the perpetrators were men, in this case it can be understood that:

1. There are still some men who consider themselves strong human beings and consider women as weak human beings.

2. Parenting and family factors, where parenting and family factors, based on what we have obtained both based on interviews and direct observation that gender-based violence against children occur, is also caused by mistakes in parenting because some people still distinguish between men and women in educating and raising children. Then there are still some parents who think that a woman's job is to be a domestic worker. While men are the realm of Napkah seekers.
3. Environmental factors, In addition to the two factors above, it turns out that the influence of the environment is one of the triggers for violence against children, such as the social environment outside the home, the educational environment outside the home. The number of sexual violence for the primary education environment is quite surprising. According to the Federation of Indonesian Teachers' Unions (FGSI), for the beginning of 2023, the most cases of sexual violence occurred at the elementary school level (50%), followed by the secondary school level (10%), and at Islamic boarding schools (40%) (Ihsan, 2023). Unfortunately, most of the perpetrators are teachers who should be responsible for protecting their students (et al., 2024)
4. Partner, The triggering factor for gender-based violence against children is also influenced by peers, meaning that even though education and parenting in the family are good, even though the child already has friends of his age, many things can be transmitted to them by his peers, both related to attitudes, behaviors, and language. So that violence, both verbal violence (language) and violence (behavior) because it is transferred by their peers, be it of their own will or threats from their peers.
5. Social media or *gadgets*
In today's digital era, parenting patterns, educational patterns, associations, attitudes, behaviors, ways of thinking Some people are influenced by gadgets, one of which is violent behavior against is also influenced by the change in behavior they watch, what they see and hear from television and gadgets. Therefore, the triggering factors for violence against children are very likely to be influenced by the behavior of the perpetrator due to childcare, peers, the environment, but also influenced by gadgets. The challenge of addressing the threat that comes from the internet to children is quite complex The inadequacy of legal instruments to protect children from cybercrime is one of the problems. Another problem that is also a big challenge is the difficulty of monitoring internet traffic and the ease with which digital technology is manipulated to exploit children. The generation gap in understanding digital technology is another

thing that is also important. Most parents, educators, and policymakers do not understand the digital world so they neglect to supervise their children when they surf the internet (et al., 2024).

There are many things that can be done to create a safe space for children. In addition to ensuring the readiness of legal instruments and creating products and services that are safe for children, providing knowledge to children, parents, and educators is also an important step to take. The role of parents to supervise, self-discipline to limit internet use. Teachers are also part of efforts to keep children away from cyber threats. Bullying, which no longer only occurs in the real world, can also be found in cyberspace. Teacher intervention is certainly needed when students report the act.

CONCLUSION

Forms of gender-based child violence that occur in Bengkalis, Berdaware Regency, case data that we obtained from the Family Welfare Consultation Institute (LK3) of the Bengkalis Regency Social Service, and the Women and Children Protection Unit (UP2A) of Bengkalis Regency include sexual relations with children, child abuse, sexual abuse, child rape, domestic violence against children, fights between children, child abuse, child beating, neglect or disposal of infants, child abuse, child exploitation, decency, child intimidation, children's rights, threats against children, child trafficking, child sodomy, illegal logging of children.

Factors that trigger violence against children in Bengkalis Regency include some people who weaken other genders, parenting and family factors, environmental factors, peers, social media or *gadgets*.

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